**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)**

**313/1**

**CRE**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1.**

**a) Identify six books referred to Deutro-canonical books (6marks)**

1. Tobit
2. Judith
3. Ecclesiasticus
4. Baruch
5. 1st Maccabees
6. 2nd Maccabees
7. Wisdom

(5x1)

**b) Outline the differences between the first and** **the second creation accounts (7marks)**

1. In the first account, the earth was a formless mass while in the 2nd one the land was bare and dry.
2. In the first account, Adam and Eve were created at the same time in God’s image, while in the second account, man is created first from dust.
3. In the 1st account, days are mentioned while in the second account it is not mentioned.
4. In the first account, marriage is for procreation while in the second it is for companionship.
5. In the first account, God gives names for creatures while in the second account, man gives names to the creatures.
6. In the second account, there is a mention of the garden of Eden while it is missing in the first account.
7. In the first account creation takes place in stages, while in the second account there are no stages.
8. In the first account, God creates using divine words but in the second account he uses dust. (7x1)

**c) State 7 lessons Christians learn about God from** **the creation stories (7marks)**

1. God is all powerful
2. God is the only true God
3. He is the sole creator
4. God provides and sustains His creation
5. He is good and perfect
6. He is moral God
7. He is spirit
8. God is loving / caring
9. God is eternal
10. God is Holy

 (7x1)

**2.**

**a) Explain the reasons why God called** **Abraham**

1. To be a founder of God’s great nation
2. For God’s plan of salvation to all mankind t0 be achieved through Abraham
3. God wanted to teach people the meaning of faith
4. Wanted to separate him from idol worship
5. To make a holy nation through him
6. To make a covenant with him
7. To give him & his descendants the promised land
8. To bless Abraham
9. Make him a source of blessing to all
10. God wanted to reveal himself to Abraham. (7x1)

**b) Similarities between the Jewish and traditional** **African practice of circumcision.**

1. In Jewish community it was performed on babies at the age of eight days, while in traditional African it was done at puberty/adolescent stage.
2. For the Jews, it was done for male children only while in T.A.S it was for both boys and girls.
3. In Jewish there is no seclusion period for the initiates while it was in African communities.
4. In Jewish communities, it’s was a mark of the covenant with God while in Traditional African it binds them to the ancestors.
5. In Traditional African community it is a test of courage while in the Jewish community it is a test of faith and commitment to God.
6. Circumcision gives initiates new status and responsibilities in T.A.C while in Jewish community the initiate is too young to own property.
7. In T.A.C circumcision is a transitional rite from childhood to adulthood while in Jewish it identifies the Jews as the people of God.

 (7x1)

 **c) Outline the relevance of God’s promises to Abraham to Christians**

1. God fulfill promises
2. Christians believe they are heirs to the promises.
3. They are assured of God’s protection
4. They know nothing is impossible with God.
5. Jesus was sent to establish God’s Kingdom in Men’s hearts, a descendant of Abraham
6. Christians enter an everlasting covenant with God through Jesus’ blood
7. A Christian can learn meaning of faith and confidence in God
8. God picks anybody who is ready to obey
9. God is generous and loving
10. Christians should adhere to God’s call.

 (6x1)

 **3. a) what were the duties of Samuel in Israel (6marks)**

1. He performed priestly duties like offering sacrifices.
2. He anointed the first two Kings of Israel Saul & David
3. He settled disputes and passed judgement on offenders.
4. He foretold God’s plans for the future.
5. He acted as a mediator between God and the people.
6. He asked Israelite, to observe the covenant law.
7. He prayed God to help the Israelites defeat the Philistines.
8. He rebuked the Kings when they went wrong.
9. He led the Israelites into war against their enemies
10. He condemned idolatry and preachers on the worship of Yahweh
11. He warned the elders of Israel against demanding for a political King.
12. He advised both the King and the people to obey God in order to be blessed by God. (6x1)

**b) Why was it difficult for Elijah to fight idolatry** **in Israel 7mks**

1. Jezebel had brought the worship of foreign gods in Israel.
2. Jezebel had a lot of influence on Ahab who allowed her to bring many prophets and prophetesses in Israel.
3. Ahab allowed the building of temples for Baal and other Pagan gods in Israel.
4. There were false prophets in Israel who gave false hopes to people and told them what they wanted to hear.
5. Ahab himself took part in the worship of idols.
6. The prophets of God were harassed and persecuted.
7. The influence of the Canaanites religion was very strong and syncretism entered into the Israelites religion.

 (7x1)

**c) Identify 7 factors that affect the true worship of Yahweh** **today 7mks**

1. Devil worship
2. Practice of witchcraft, magic, divination, sorcery.
3. Career and employment
4. Love for money and selfishness
5. Sexual immorality
6. Lack of religious moral teachings
7. Poverty
8. Ignorance and illiteracy
9. Greed for power and authority
10. Permissiveness
11. Science and technology

 (7x1)

**4.**

**a) Amos teaching on the day of the Lord. 8mks**

1. It would be a day of terror/disaster
2. God would punish the Israelites for their disobedience
3. The land shall tremble/earthquakes
4. People will mourn and wail/no happiness
5. There will be darkness at noon
6. The festivals will not be joyful
7. People will thirst for the word of God
8. People will faint in the process of searching for God’s word
9. It will be a day of disappointment/defeat of the Israelites
10. The wicked will not escape Gods judgment

 (8x1)

**b) Identify 5 nations which Amos prophesied judgment and the evil committed. 5mks**

1. Damascus: Mistreated expectant mothers of Gilead during war.
2. Philistia: Had sold fellow citizens into slavery.
3. Tyre: Violated the covenant terms of brotherhood with Israel and exiled them to Edom.
4. The Edom: behaved ruthlessly towards the Israelites by enslaving and killing them.
5. The Ammon: Murdered their neighbours and mistreated the pregnant women of Gilead.
6. Moab: desecrated the dead body of the King Edom by burning his bones.

 (5x1)

**c) How do Christians prepare for the** **second coming of Jesus? 7mks**

1. By leaving a righteous life
2. Accepting baptism
3. Condemning social evils
4. Preaching the gospel
5. Leading exemplary lives
6. By praying / going to church
7. Writing Christian literature
8. Reading the Bible
9. Helping the needy
10. Fellowshipping together
11. Contributing of church dues/tithes and offerings.

 (7x1)

**5.**

**a) State 6 symbolic actions used by Jeremiah to illustrate God’s judgment and punishment upon the Israelites 6mks**

1. To wear a waist cloth and hide it
2. The parable of the wineskins and jars
3. Jeremiah’s own life.
4. Jeremiah’s visit to potter’s house
5. Jeremiah buying of the field.
6. The wearing of a wooden ox-yoke
7. The vision of two baskets of figs.

 (6x1)

**b) Give 7 vows made by the Israelites during the renewal of the covenant (Nehemiah 10:28-39)**

 **7mks**

1. To preserve the integrity of the community
2. Not to intermarry with foreigners
3. To avoid business dealings on the Sabbath and holydays.
4. Let the land rest every seventh year.
5. To contribute towards the maintenance of the temple
6. To offer the first fruits of their harvest to God.
7. To dedicate the first-born sons and animals to God.
8. To pay tithes in accordance with the law. (7x1)

**c) Five ways in which Christians can avoid God’s punishment**

1. Obeying his commandments
2. Preaching good news of Jesus
3. Condemning all evils in society
4. Praying
5. Avoiding being tempted & tempting others.
6. Worshipping with sincerity
7. Assisting the needy.
8. Responding to God’s call.

 (5x1)

**6.**

**a) Significance of rituals performed during child** **birth in Traditional African Societies (8marks)**

1. Cutting of the umbilical cord – to separate the mother and the child.
2. Careful disposal of the placenta: - to guard it from evil and to ensure continuity of life.
3. Ululations -to announces the birth & sex of the child.
4. Sacrifices & prayers – for thanksgiving are offered to God & ancestors.
5. Medicinal herbs: - To protect the baby & the mother from evil eyes.
6. Both the mother and the child are secluded in order to protect them from evil, train the mother on the nursing skills.
7. Shaving of the mother and the child – to symbolize new life.
8. Feasts & celebrations are held to welcome the new born.
9. Gifts are given to congratulate parents.
10. Name is given to the child to give him/her identity.

 (8x1)

**b) Reasons why children are important in T.A.C.**

1. Ensures continuity of life.
2. Cements the marital relationship by making it complete.
3. They are a source of wealth especially through bride price.
4. Boys protected their family and clans.
5. Children are a source of labour.
6. They promote social status of their parents.
7. Promotes mutual harmony and social responsibility through the rites of passage.
8. Through naming of children, the dead are remembered.

 (7x1)

**c) The role of birth and naming in** **inculcating moral values (5marks)**

1. The first pregnancy gives mother courage and confidence that she is fertile and can contribute to the continuity of life.
2. The husband and wife gain respect from the rest as the aim of marriage is procreation.
3. Promotes spirit of communal living, mutual responsibility, co-operation and unity as it brings relatives and family members together to celebrate.
4. Love is enhanced between the couple.
5. During the difficult labour and delivery process the mother is expected to show tolerance and perseverance.
6. Many visitors come to feast and rejoice where there is a newborn and therefore hospitality is required from the family.
7. The naming rite gives the child identity and loyalty to the community.

 (5x1)